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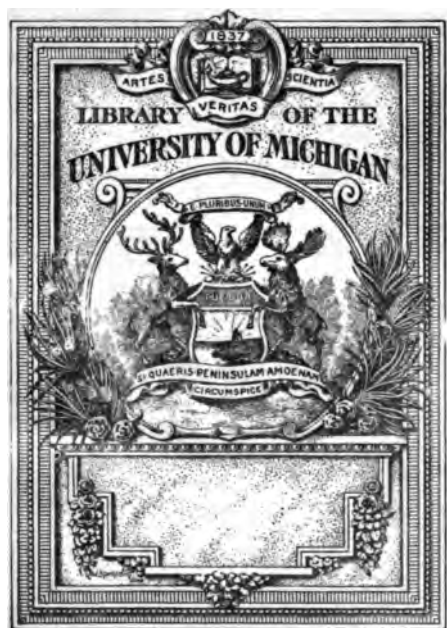
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FACSIMILE REPRINT OF
BREBETON'S RELATION



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DODD, MEAD & COMPANY'S
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Historical Series, No. II

BRERETON'S "RELATION," 1602

*This Edition is limited to Five Hundred and Twenty
Copies, of which Twenty are on Japan paper*

A Briefe and True Relation of
the Discouerie of the North
Part of
VIRGINIA

By JOHN BRERETON

Reproduced in *Facsimile* from the First
Edition of 1602

With an Introductory Note by
LUTHER S. LIVINGSTON

NEW YORK
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
1903

Introductory Note

THE little book reproduced on the succeeding pages is the account, by one of the men of the expedition, of the first voyage of Englishmen to the shores of New England. Captain Gosnold and thirty-two others set sail from Falmouth on Friday, March 26, 1602, and made their first landing on Cape Cod, which they so named on account of the great abundance of fish found there. This was the first English name given to any part of the New England coast. They also discovered and named the Island of Martha's Vineyard. The small number in the party made the establishment of a colony impossible, and no extensive explorations were undertaken. They set out on their return on June 18, again on a Friday, and arrived safely in the harbor of Exmouth on July 23. This hasty voyage was the true beginning of New England.

Captain Gosnold was afterwards second in command in the little fleet which set sail for Virginia on December 20, 1606, under Captain Christopher Newport, and was a member of "His Majestie's Counsel of His First Colony in Virginia." He died there on August 22, 1607.

Brereton, the author of the narrative, may have held some minor office, at least he was one of the five men in the first boat which landed on Cape Cod. "Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, my selfe, and three others, went ashore," is the way he describes (on page 4) the landing of the first Englishmen on the shores of New England. Little or nothing is known of his after history, unless he be the same John Brereton who was convicted of manslaughter and

[v]

Introductory Note

pardoned in 1611, or the John Brereton who sought a license to keep an inn in Chester in 1613.

On page 14 is a little note of the fruitless voyage of Captain Samuel Mace, the same year, to Virginia by Raleigh's orders, to search for the lost colony at Roanoke. The "larger discourse" seems never to have "come to light," and but little is known of the voyage.

Captain Edward Hayes, the author of the "Treatise," described on the title, and which fills pages 15 to 24, was not, apparently, of the party, though he had himself been one of the pioneers in American colonization, having commanded the *Golden Hinde*, the companion to Sir Humphrey Gilbert's ill-fated ship, in the expedition to Newfoundland in 1583.

Two editions of the *Relation* were published in 1602. Of the first, which is the one reproduced, only three copies seem to be known. One was in the library of the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, being bound in with eleven other rare tracts, mostly relating to America. When his library was dispersed at Christie's in 1888, the volume brought £555. The Brereton from the collection is now in the John Carter-Brown Library in Providence. The second, from which our reproduction is made, belongs to Mr. E. D. Church, of New York. The third, which lacks title-page, is owned in England.

This first edition contains 24 pages only. The second has 48 pages and has the additional lines on the title-page: "With diuers instructions of speciaall moment/ newly added in this second im-/pression." Of this second issue four copies can be traced in this country:

1. The fine Isham copy, entirely uncut, bought by Quaritch in the Isham sale in 1886 for £265. This afterwards belonged to the late Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch and to Mr. M. C. Lefferts. It now belongs to Mr. E. D. Church.

2. The Brinley copy, bought in that sale by Mr. Kalbfleisch, who, after the Isham sale, sold it to Messrs. Dodd,

Introductory Note

Mead & Co., from whose hands it passed into Mr. Church's collection. Since Mr. Church has secured the Isham-Kalbfleisch-Lefferts copy, the Brinley-Kalbfleisch copy has in turn gone to Mr. E. E. Ayer, of Chicago.

3. The Barlow copy, which at that sale in 1890 brought \$1,125 and is now in the New York Public Library, Lenox Collection.

4. A copy in the John Carter-Brown Library in Providence.

There are three copies of the second edition in the British Museum, one, in the Grenville collection, very imperfect.

L. S. L.

A
Brieve and true Relation of
the Discouerie of the North
part of *Virginia*; being a
most pleatant, fruitfull
and commodious
soile:

Made this present yeere 1602, by
Captaine *Bartholomew Gosnold*, Cap-
taine *Bartholomew Gilbert*, and diuers
other gentlemen their associates, by the
permission of the honourable knight,
Sir *WALTER RALEGH*, &c.

Written by M. Iohn Brereton
one of the voyage.

Whereunto is annexed a Treatise,
containing important inducements for
the planting in those parts, and
finding a passage that way
to the South sea;
and *China*.

Written by M. Edward Hayes, a gentleman
long since imployed in the like action.

LONDINI,
Impensis Geor. Bishop.
1602.



To the honourable, Sir WALTER
 RALEGH, *Knight, Captaine of her*
 Maiesties Guards, Lord Warden of the
 Stanneries, Lieutenant of *Cornwall*, and
 Gouernour of the Ille
 of *Iersey*.



Honourable sir, being earnestly requested by a deere friend, to put downe in writing, some true relation of our late perfozmed voyage to the south parts of Virginia; at length I resolved to satisfie his request, who also imboldened me, to direct the same to your honourable consideration; to whom indeed of dutie it pertaineth.

May it please your Lordship therefore to vnderstand, that vpon the nine and twentieth of March 1602, being Friday, we went from Falmouth, being in all, two & thirtie persons, in a small barke of Dartmouth, called The Concord, holding a course for the south part of Virginia: and although by chance the winde fauoured vs not at first as we wished, but imposed vs so farre to the Southward, as we fell with S. Marie, one of the islands of the Acores (which was not much out of our way) yet holding our course directly from thence, we made our iourney shorter (than hitherto accustomed) by the better part of a thousand leagues, yet were we longer in our passage than we expected; which happened, for that our barke being weake, we were loth to presse her with much saile; also, our sailers being few, and they none of the best, we bare (except in faire weather) but low saile; besides, our going vpon an vnknown coast, made vs not ouer-holde to

They fell with
 S. Marie, one of
 the Acores.

A true relation of the discouerie

stand in with the shoze, but in open weather; which caused us to be certaine daies in sounding, befoze we discouered the coast, the weather being by chance, somewhat foggie. But on Friday the foureteenth of May, early in the morning, we made the land, being full of faire trées, the land somewhat low, certeine hummocks or hilles lying into the land, the shoze full of white sand, but very stony or rocky. And standing faire alongst by the shoze, about twelue of the clocke the same day, we came to an anker, where five Indians, in a Balschallop with mast and saile, an iron grapple; and a kettle of copper, came boldly aboord vs, one of them appparelled with a waistcoat and breeches of blacke serdge, made after our sea-fashion, hose and shoes on his feet; all the rest (sauing one that had a paire of breeches of blue cloth) were all naked. These people are of tall stature, broad and grim visage, of a blacke swart complexion, their eye-browes painted white; their weapons are bowes and arrowes: it seemed by some words and signes they made, that some Baskas or of S. Iohn de Luz, haue fished or traded in this place, being in the latitude of 43 degrees. But riding here, in no very good harbour, and with all, doubting the weather, about thre of the clocke the same day in the afternoon we weighed, & standing Southerly off into sea the rest of that day and the night following, with a fresh gale of winde, in the morning we found our selues embayed with a mightie headland; but comming to an anker about nine of the clocke the same day, within a league of the shoze, we hoised out the one halfe of our shallop, and captaine Bartholmew Gosnold, my selfe, and thre others, went ashore, being a white sandie and very bolde shoze; and marching all that afternoon with our muskets on our necks, on the highest hilles which we saw (the weather very hot) at length we perceived this headland to be parcell of the maine, and sundrie Islands lying almost round about it: so returning (towards evening) to our shallop (so by that time, the other part was brought ashore and set together) we espied an Indian, a yong man, of proper stature, and of a pleasing countenance; and after some familiaritie with him, we left him at the sea side, and returned to our ship, where, in five or six houres absence, we had pestered our ship so with Cop fish, that we threewumbers

They discouered land the 14 of May.

Six Indians come aboard of them.

The description of them.

Their first landing.

Another Indian.

An excellent Cod fishing.

bers of them over-board againe : and surely , I am persuaded that in the moneths of March, April, and May, there is upon this coast, better fishing, and in as great plenty, as in Newfound-land : for the sculles of Packerell, herrings, Cod, and other fish, that we daily saw as we went and came from the Shoze, were wonderfull ; and besides, the places where we took thele Cods (and might in a few daies haue laden our ship) were but in seven fadome water, and within lesse than a league of the Shoze : where, in Newfound-land they fish in fortye or fiftie fadome water, and farre off. From this place, we sailed round about this headland, almost all the points of the compasse, the Shoze very bolde : but as no coast is free from dangers, so I am persuaded, this is as free as any ; the land somewhat lowe, full of goodly woods, but in some places plainer : at length we were come amongst many faire Islands, which we had partly discerned at our first landing ; all lying within a league or two one of another, and the outermost not above five or seven leagues from the maine : but coming to an anchor vnder one of the, which was about thre or foure leagues from the maine, captaine Gosnold, my selfe, and some others, went ashore, & going round about it, we found it to be foure English miles in compasse, without house or inhabitant, saving a little old house made of boughes, covered with barke, an olde piece of a weare of the Indians, to catch fish, and one or two places, where they had made fires. The chiefest trees of this Island, are Beeches and Cedars ; the outward parts all overgrown with lowe bushie trees, thre or foure foot in height, which beare some kinde of fruits, as appeared by their blossomes ; Strawberies, red and white, as sweet and much bigger than ours in England, Kalberies, Gooseberies, Hurtleberies, and sarh ; an incredible store of Vines, as well in the wooddie part of the Island, where they run upon every tree, as on the outward parts, that we could not goe for treading upon them : also, many springs of excellent sweet water, and a great standing lake of fresh water, nere the sea side, an English mile in compasse, which is mainteined with the springs running exceeding pleasantly thow the wooddie grounds which are very rockie. There are also in this Island, great store of Deere, which we saw, and other beasts, as ap-
A great headland.
Many faire Islands.
The first Island called Marthaes vineyard.
Beeches. Cedars.
Vines in abundance.
Springs. A Lake.
Deere. Other beasts.

A true relation of the discoverie

Cranes.
Wernshawes.
Bitters.
Geese.
Hallards.
Teales.

peared by their tracks; as also divers fowles^d, as Cranes, Wernshawes, Bitters, Geese, Hallards, Teales, and other fowles, in great plenty; also, great flocks of Beale, which grow in certaine plots all the Island over. On the South side of this Island we found many huge bones and ribbes of Walhales. This Island, as also all the rest of these Islands, are full of all sorts of Stones fit for building; the sea coasts all covered with Stones, many of them glistering and shining like minnerall Stones, and very rockie: also, the rest of these Islands are replenished with these commodities, and upon some of them, inhabitants; as upon an Island to the Southward, and within two leagues of this; yet we found no colonies, nor many of their houses, although we saw manie Indians, which are tall big boned men, all naked, saving they cover their privy parts with a blacke tewed skin, much like a Black-Smiths appon, tied about their middle and betwene their legs behinde: they gave us of their fish ready boiled (which they carried in a basket made of twiggess, not unlike our ossier), whereof we did eat, and iudged them to be fresh

Tabacco.

water fish: they gave us also of their Tabacco, which they drinke greene, but dyed into powder, very strong and pleasant, and much better than any I haue tasted in England: the necks of their pipes are made of clay hard dyed (whereof in that Island is great store both red and white) the other part, is a piece of hollow copper, very finely closed and semented together: we gave vnto them certaine trifles, as knives, points, and such like, which they much esteemed. From hence we went to another Island, to the South-west of this; and within a league or two of the maine, which we found to be greater than before we imagined, being 16 English miles at the least in compasse; for it containeth many pieces or necks of land, which differ nothing from severall Islands, saving that certaine banks of small bredth do like bridges toyne them to this Island: on the outsidess of this Island are many plaine

Elizabeths
Island.

Wheat, Bar-
ley, and Oats
sown, came
up nine inches
in foureteene
dayes.

before mentioned: in mid May we did sow in this Island (as for a triall) in sundry places, Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Beale, which in foureteene daies were sprung up nine inches and more: the soile is fat and lustie, the upper crust, of gray colour.

colour; but a foot or lesse in depth, of the colour of our hempe-
lands in England; and being thus apt for these and the like
graines; the sowing or setting (after the ground is cleaned)
is no greater labour, than if you should set or sow in one of
our best prepared gardens in England. This Island is full of
high timbers Oaks, their leaves thrive so broad as ours; Ce-
dars, straight and tall; Beech, Elm, Hollie, Walnut trees in a-
bundance, the fruit as bigge as ours, as appeared by those
we found under the trees, which had lier all the yere toge-
thered; Haslenut trees, Cherry trees, the lease, barke and big-
nesse not differing from ours in England, but the stalke bea-
reth the blossomes or fruit at the end thereof, like a closter of
Grapes, forty or fifty in a bunch; Cassiafras trees great plenti-
tie all the Island over, a tree of high price and profit; also, di-
uers other fruit trees, some of them with strange barks, of an
Orange colour, in feeling soft and smooth like Meluet: in the
thickest parts of these woods, you may see a furlong or more
round about. On the South-west side of this Island, nere to
the sea side, is a standing Lake of fresh water, almost three
English miles in compasse, in the midst whereof stands a
plot of wooddie ground, an acre in quantitie or not above:
this Lake is full of small Toxtoises, and exceedingly frequen-
ted with all sorts of fowles before rehearsed, which breed,
some lowe on the banks, and others on lowe trees about this
Lake in great abundance, whole young ones of all sorts we
toke and eat at our pleasure; but all these fowles are much
bigger than ours in England. Also, in every Island, and al-
most in every part of every Island, are great store of Ground
nuts, forty together on a string, some of them as bigge as
hennes egges; they grow not two inches under ground: the
which nuts we found to be as good as Potatoes. Also, diuers
sorts of shell fish, as Scallops, Mussels, Cockles, Lobsters,
Crabs, Mussels, and Milks, exceeding good and very great.
But not to cloy you with particular rehearall of such things
as Gods Nature hath bestowed on these places, in compari-
son whereof, the most fertile part of all England is (of it selfe) but
barren; we went in our light boatman from this Island to the
maine, right against this Island some two leagues off, where
comming ashore, we stood a while like men ravished at the
beautie

Oaks.
Cedars.
Beech.
Elm.
Hollie.
Walnut trees.
Cherry trees.

Cassiafras
trees.
Diuers other
trees.

A lake three
miles about.

Small Tox-
toises.

Abundance of
fowles, much
bigger than
ours in Eng-
land.
Ground nuts.

Shell fish.

The exceeding
beautie of the
maine land.
Great Lakes.
Large me-
dowes.

Seuen In-
dians.

A broad river.

A good har-
bour.

The English
house.

Fine canoes
with fiftie In-
dians in them.

Their cap-
taine.

beautie and delicacie of this sweet soile; for besides diuers
clere Lakes of fresh water (whereof we saw no end) Spe-
dowes very large and full of greene grasse; euen the most
wooddy places (I speake onely of such as I saw) doe grow so
distinct and apart, one tree from another, vpon greene grassie
ground, somewhat higher than the plaines, as if Nature
would shew herselfe aboue her power, artificiall. Hard by,
we espied seuen Indians; and comming by to them, at first
they expressed some feare; but being emboldened by our cour-
teous vslage, and some trifles which we gaue them, they fol-
lowed vs to a necke of land, which we imagined had bene se-
uered from the maine; but finding it otherwise, we perceived
a broad harbour or rivers mouth, which ranne by into the
maine: but because the day was farre spent, we were forced
to returne to the Island from whence we came, leauing the
discouerie of this harbour, for a time of better leisure: of the
goodnesse of which harbour, as also of many others therea-
bouts, there is small doubt, considering that all the Islands,
as also the maine (where we were) is all rockie grounds and
broken lands. Now the next day, we determined to fortifie
our selues in the little plot of ground in the midst of the Lake
aboue mentioned, where we built an house, and covered it
with sedge, which grew about this lake in great abundance;
in building whereof, we spent three weeks and moze: but the
second day after our comming from the maine, we espied 9
canowes or boats, with fiftie Indians in them, comming
to ward vs from this part of the maine, where we, two daies
before, landed; and being loth they should discouer our forti-
fication, we went out on the sea side to meet them; and com-
ming somewhat nere them, they all sat downe vpon the
stones, calling aloud to vs (as we rightly ghesed) to doe the
like, a little distance from them: hauing sat a while in this or-
der, captaine Gosnold willed me to go vnto them, to see what
countenance they would make; but as soon as I came by vnto
them, one of them, to whom I had giuen a knife two daies
before in the maine, knew me (whom I also very wel remem-
bered) and smiling vpon me, spake somewhat vnto their lord
or captaine, which sat in the midst of them, who presently rose
vp and toke a large Beaver skin from one that stood about
him

him, and gave it unto me, which I requested for that time the best I could : but I pointing towards captain Gosnold, made signes unto him, that he was our captain, and desirous to be his friend, and enter league with him, which (as I perceived) he understood, and made signes of ioy : whereupon captain Gosnold with the rest of his companie, being twentie in all, came by unto them ; and after many signes of gratulations (captaine Gosnold presenting their *L.* with certeine trifles which they wondred at, and highly esteemed) we became very great friends, and sent for meat aboard our shallop, and gave them such meats as we had then ready dressed, whercof they misliked nothing but our mustard, wherewith they made many a sorrowful face. While we were thus merry, one of them had conveyed a target of ours into one of their canoes, which we suffered, one to try whether they were in subiection to this *L.* to whom we made signes (by shewing him another of the same likenesse, and pointing to the canoe) what one of his companie had done : who suddenly expressed some feare, and speaking angerly to one about him (as we perceived by his countenance) caused it presently to be brought backe againe. So the rest of the day we spent in trading with them for *Furres*, which are *Beavers*, *Luzernes*, *Partens*, *Otters*, *Wild-cat* skinner very large and deepe *Furres*, blacke *Foxes*, *Conie* skinner, of the colour of our *Hares*, but somewhat lesse, *Deere* skinner very large, *Seale* skinner, and other beasts skinner, to us unknown. They have also great store of *Copper*, some very redde, and some of a paler colour ; none of them but have chains, earrings or collars of this mettall : they had some of their arrows herewith, much like our broad arrow heads, very workmanly made. Their chains are many hollow pieces semented together, each piece of the bignesse of one of our reeds, a finger in length, ten or twelve of them together on a string, which they weare about their necks : their collars they weare about their bodies like bandelieres a handfull broad, all hollow pieces, like the other, but somewhat shorter, foure hundred pieces in a collar, very fine and evenly set together. Besides these, they have large drinking cups, made like sculles, and other thinne plates of *Copper*, made

Several sorts of Furres.

Red Copper in abundance.

Chains.

Collars.

Drinking cuppes of Copper.

Spines of
Copper.

Spinerall
stones,
Emerie
stones.

Flaxe.

Indians apt
for service.

Sassafras.

A goodly peo-
ple, & of good
conditions.

much like our boare-speare blades, all which they so little esteeme, as they offered their fairest collars or chaines, for a knife or such like trifle, but we seemed little to regard it; yet I was desirous to vnderstand where they had such store of this mettall, and made signes to one of them (with whom I was verie familiar) who taking a piece of Copper in his hand, made a hole with his finger in the ground, and withall, pointed to the maine from whence they came. They strike fire in this manner; everyone carrieth about him in a purse of sewed leather, a Spinerall stone (which I take to be their Copper) and with a flat Emerie stone (wherewith Glashers cut glasse, and Cutlers glasse blades) they fast to the end of a little sticke, gently he striketh vpon the Spinerall stone, and within a stroke or two, a sparke falleth vpon a piece of Touchwood (much like our Spunge in England) and with the least sparke he maketh a fire presently. We had also of their flaxe, wherewith they make many strings and cords, but it is not so bright of colour as ours in England: I am perswaded they have great store growing vpon the maine, as also Spines and many other rich commodities, which we, wanting both time and meanes, could not possibly discover. Thus they continued with vs thre dais, every night retiring themselves to the furthest part of our Island two or thre miles from our fort: but the fourth day they returned to the maine, pointing five or six times to the Sun, and once to the maine, which we vnderstood, that within five or six dais they would come from the maine to vs againe: but being in their canoes a little from the shore, they made huge cries & shouts of ioy vnto vs; and we with our trumpet and cornet, and casting vp our cappes into the aire, made them the best farewell we could: yet five or seven of them remained with vs behind, bearing vs company every day into the woods, and helpt vs to cut and carie our Sassafras, and some of them lay aboard our ship. These people, as they are exceeding courteous, gentle of disposition, and well conditioned, excelling all others that we haue seene; so for shape of bodie and lovely favour, I thinke they excell all the people of America; of stature much higher than we; of complexion or colour, much like a darks Olive; their eyes browes and haire blacke, which they

intend

weare long, tied up behinde in knots, whereon they pike feathers of fowles, in fashion of a crownet: some of them are blacke thro bearded; they make beards of the haire of beaſts: and one of them offered a beard of their making to one of our ſailers, ſo that grew on his face, which becauſe it was of a red colour, they iudged to be none of his owne. They are quicke eied, and ſtedfaſt in their looks, feareleſſe of others harmes, as intending none themſelues; ſome of the meaner ſort given to ſtitching, which the very name of *Saluages* (not weighing their ignorance in good or euill) may eaſily erre: their garments are of *Wero* ſkins, and ſome of them weare *Furres* round and cloſe about their necks. They pronounce our language with great facilitie; ſo one of them one day ſitting by me, upon occaſion I ſpake ſmiling to him ſome words: How now (*ſirha*) are you ſo ſancie with my *Tabacco*? which words (without any further repetition) he ſuddenly ſpake ſo plaine and diſtinctly, as if he had bene a long ſcholar in the language. Many other ſuch trials we had, which are here needleſſe to repeat. Their women (ſuch as we ſaw) which were but three in all, were but lowe of ſtature, their ele-^{men.} byowes, haire, apparell, and maner of wearing, like to the men, fat, and very well fauoured, and much delighted in our companie; the men are very dutifull towards them. And truly, the hoſomneſſe and temperature of this Climat, doth not onely argue this people to be answerable to this deſcription, but alſo of a perfect conſtitution of body, active, ſtrong, healthfull, and very wittie, as the ſundry toies of theirs cunningly wrought, may eaſily witnes. ſo the agreeing of this Climat with vs (I ſpeake of my ſelfe, & ſo I may iuſtly do ſo the reſt of our companie) that we found our health & ſtrength all the while we remained there, ſo to renew and increaſe, as notwithstanding our diet and lodging was none of the beſt, yet not one of our companie (God be thanked) felt the leaſt grudging or inclination to any diſeaſe or ſickneſſe, but were much ſatter and in better health than when we went out of England. But after our barke had taken in ſo much *Sallaſtras*, *Cedar*, *Furres*, *Skinnes*, and other commodities, as were thought convenient; ſome of our companie that had promiſed captaine *Gofinold* to ſtay, hauing nothing but a ſa-
ring

A true relation of the discoverie

uing boyage in their minds, made our company of inhabitants (which was small enough before) much smaller; so as captaine Gosnold seeing his whole strength to consist but of twelve men, and they but meanly provided, determined to *their returne* returne for England, leaving this Island (which he called Elizabeths Island) with as many true sorrowfull eyes, as were before desirous to see it. So the 18. of June, being Friday, we weighed, and with indifferent faire winds and weather came to anker the 23. of July, being also Friday (in all, bare five weeks) before Exmouth.

Your Lordships to command,
John Brereton.

A brieve Note of such commodities as we saw
in the countrey notwithstanding our small
time of stay.

Trees.

Sassafras trees, the roots
whereof at 3 s. the pound
are 33 6 l. the tunne.
Cedars tall and straight, in
great abundance.
Cypres trees.
Oakes.
Walnut trees great store.
Elmes.
Beech.
Hollie.
Hallenut trees.
Cherry trees.
Cotten trees.
Other fruit trees to vs un-
known.

The finder of our *Sassafras* in
these parts, was one Master
Robert Meriton.

Fowles.

Eagles.
Hernshawes.
Cranes.
Bitters.
Mallards.
Teales.
Geese.
Pengwins.
Ospreis and Hawks.
Crowes.
Rauens.
Mewes.
Doves.
Sea-pies.
Blacke-birds with carnation
wings.

Beasts.

Deers in great store, very
great and large.
Beares.

Beares.

Luzernes.

Blacke Foxes.

Beavers.

Otters.

Wilde-Cats, verie large and great.

Dogs like Foxes, blacke and, sharpe nosed.

Conies.

Fruits, Plants, and Herbs.

TAbacco, excellent sweet and strong.

Vines in more plenty than in *France*.

Ground-nuts, good meat, & also medicinable.

Strawberries.

Raspeberries.

Gooseberries.

Hurtleberries.

Pease growing naturally.

Flaxe.

Sorrell, & manie other herbs wherewith they made sallets.

Fishes.

WHales.
Tortoules, both on land and sea.

Scales.

Cods.

Mackerell.

Breames.

Herrings.

Thornbacke.

Hakes.

Rockefish.

Doggefish.

Lobsters.

Crabbes.

Muscles.

Wilks.

Cockles.

Scallops.

Oysters.

SNakes fourte foot in length, and fixe inches about, which the Indians eat for daintie meat, the skinnes whereof they vse for girdles.

Mettals and Stones.

Copper in great abundance.

Emerie stones for Glasiers & Cutlers.

Alabafter very white.

Stones glistering and shining like Minerall stones,

Stones of a blue mettalline colour, which we take to be Steele oare.

Stones of all sorts for buildings.

Cley, red and white.



A brieue Note of the sending another barke
this present yeere 1602, by the honourable
 knight, Sir WALTER RALEGH,
 for the searching out of his
 Colonie in *Virginia*.



Amuel Mace of Weimouth, a very sufficient
 Partner, an honest sober man, who had bene
 at Virginia twise befoze, was imploied thi-
 ther by Sir Walter Ralegh, to finde those peo-
 ple which were left there in the yere 1587.
 To whose succour he hath sent fve severall
 times at his owne charges. The parties by him set forth,
 perfozmed nothing; some of them following their owne pro-
 fit elsewhere; others returning with frivolous allegations.
 At this last time, to avoide all excuse, he bought a barke, and
 hired all the company for wages by the moneth: who depar-
 ting from Weimouth in March last 1602, fell fortie leagues
 to the Southweſtward of Hatarask, in thirtie ſoure degrees
 or thereabout; and hauing there ſpent a moneth; when they
 came along the coaſt to ſeeke the people, they did it not, pre-
 tending that the extremitie of weather and loſſe of ſome prin-
 cipall ground-tackle, forced and feared them from ſearching
 the port of Hatarask, to which they were ſent. From that
 place where they abode, they brought Saffafras, Radix
 China or the China root, Beniamun, Caſſia lignea, & a
 kinde of a tree moze ſtrong than any ſpice as
 yet known, with diuers other com-
 modities, which hereafter in
 a larger diſcourſe may
 come to light.

A Treatiſe



A Treatise, conteining important inducements
for the planting in these parts, and finding a passage
that way to the South sea and China.



The voyage which we intend, is to plant Chy-
lian people & religion upon the South-west
countreys of America, in places temperat and
well agreeing with our constitution, which
though the same do lie betwæne 40 & 44 de-
grées of latitude, under the Paralels of Italie
& France, yet are not they so hot; by reason that the suns heat
is qualified in his course over the Ocean, before he arrieth
upon the coasts of America, attracting much vapour from the
sea: which mitigation of his heat, we take for a benefit to vs
that intend to inhabit there; because under the Climat of 40
degrées, the same would be too vehement els for our bodies to
endure.

Temperate
Climats.

These lands were neuer yet actually possessed by any Chy-
lian prince or people, yet often intended to be by the French
nation, which long since had inhabited there, if domesticall
warres had not withheld them: notwithstanding the same
are the rightfull inheritance of her Maestie, being first disco-
uered by our nation in the time of King Henrie the seventh,
under the conduct of Iohn Cabot and his sonnes: by which
title of first discovery, the kings of Portugall and Spaine doe
holde and enjoy their ample and rich kingdomes in their La-
dies East and West; and also lately planted in part by the
Colonies sent thither by the honourable knight, Sir Walter
Raleigh.

Her Maesties
title.

The course vnto these countreys, is thow the Ocean, al-
together free from all restraint by foren princes to be made;
whereunto other our accustomed trades are subiect; apt for
most winds that can blow, to be performed commonly in 30

A commodi-
ous and safe
course.

- Rivers.** 02 35 daies. The coast faire, with safe roads and harbours for ships: Many rivers.
- Fertile lands.** These lands be faire and pleasant, resembling France, intermedled with mountaines, valleys, meadowes, woodlands, and champians. The soile is exceeding strong, by reason it was neuer manured; and will be therefore most fit to beare at first, Rape-seeds, Hempe, flax, and whatsoeuer els requireth such strong soile. Rape-oiles, and all sorts of oiles, will be very commodious for England, which spendeth oiles abundantly about Clothing and Leather-dyeing. In like sort, Hempe and flax are profitable, whether the same be sent into England, or wrought thereby our people; And also will grow there aswell or better then in Tercera.
- Dyes.** The Salvages weare faire colours in some of their attire, whereby we hope to find rich dyes and colours for painting.
- The trees are for the most part, Cedars, Pines, Spruce, firre, and Oaks to the southward. Of these trees will be drawn Tarre and Pitch, Rosen, Turpentine, and Soape-ashes. They will make masts for the greatest shippes of the world. Excellent timbers of Cedar, and woods for curious buildings.
- Minerals.** The cliffes upon the coasts and mountaines every where shew great likelihood of Minerals. A very rich mine of Copper is found, whereof I haue seene proofe; and the place described. Not farre from which there is a great hope also of a Siluer mine. There be faire quarries of stone, of beautifull colours, for buldings.
- Grapes.** The ground bringeth forth without industrie, Pease, Roses, Grapes, Hempe, besides other plants, fruits, herbs and flowers, whose pleasant blew and delectable smelles, doe demonstrate sufficiently the fertilitie and sweetnesse of that soile and aire.
- Beasts.** Beasts of many kindes; some of the bignesse of an Ore, whose hides make good Busse: Deere, both red and of other sorts in abundance: Luzerns, Parterns, Sables, Beauers, Beares, Otters, Moleues, Foxes, and Squirrels, which to the southward are blacke, and accounted very rich furs.
- Fowles.** Fowles both of the water and land, infinit store and variety; Hawks both short and long winged, Partridges in abundance,

bundance, which are very great, and easily taken. Birds great and small, some like unto our Blacke-birds, others like Canarie-birds: And many (aswell birds as other creatures) strange and differing from ours of Europe.

Fish, namely, Cods, which as we encline more unto the ^{Fish} South, are more large and vendible for England and France, than the Newland fish. Whales and Seales in great abundance. Oiles of them are rich commodities for England, whereof we now make Soape, besides many other uses. Item, Tunneys, Anchoues, Bonits, Salmons, Lobsters, Mussels having Pearle, and infinit other sorts of fish, which are more plentifull upon those South-west coasts of America, than in any parts of the known world. Salt is reported to be found there, which els may be made there, to serue sufficiently for all fishing.

So as the commodities there to be raised both of the sea and land (after that we have planted our people skilfull and industrious) will be, Fish, Whale and Seale oiles, Soape ashes and Soape, Tarre and Pitch, Rosen and Turpentine, Shells, Timber and boorde of Cedars, Firres, and Pines, Hemp, flaxe, Cables and Ropes, Saile-clothes, Grapes, and Raisens and Wines, Cozne, Rape-seeds & oiles, Hides, Skimmes, Furses, Dyes and Colours for painting, Pearle, Jewells, and other Minerals. Commodities in generall.

These commodities before rehearsed, albeit for the most part they be grosse, yet are the same profitable for the State of England specially, aswell in regard of the use of such commodities, as for the imploiment also of our people and ships; the want whereof, both decay our towne and ports of England, and causeth the realme to swarme full with poore and idle people. Imploiment of our people, and repairing decayed ports.

These commodities in like sort, are of great use and estimation in all the South and Westerne countreys of Europe; namely, Italie, France and Spaine: for the which all nations that haue bene accustomed to repaire unto the Newfoundland for the commoditie of fish and oiles alone, will henceforward forsake the Newfoundland, and trade with vs, when once we haue planted people in those parts: by whose industrie shall be provided for all commers, both fish and oiles, The trade to Newfoundland shall be removed to vs.

A Treatise touching the planting

Spanish commodities.

and many commodities besides, of good importance & value.

When will the Spaniards and Portugals bring unto vs in exchange of such commodities before mentioned, Wines, Sweet oiles, Fruits, Spices, Sugars, Silks, Gold and Silver, or whatsoever that Europe yieldeth, to supply our necessities, and to increase our delights.

English commodities.

For which Spanish commodities and other sorts likewise, our merchants of England will bring unto vs againe, Cloth, Cattell, for our store and breed; and euery thing else that we shall need, or that England shall haply exchange for such commodities.

Gent of our Cloth.

By this intercourse, our habitations will be made a Staple of all vendible commodities of the world, and a meanes to vent a very great quantitie of our English cloth into all the cold regions of America extended very farre.

Intercourse will soone be had with other nations.

This intercourse also will be soone drawen together by this reason: That nere adioining vpon the same coasts of Newfoundland, is the greatest fishing of the world; whither doe yearly repaire about 400 sailes of ships, for no other commodity than fish and Whale-oiles. When forasmuch as merchants are diligent inquisitioners after gaines, they will soone remove their trade from Newfoundland unto vs nere at hand, for so great increase of gaine as they shall make by trading with vs. For whereas the voyage unto the Newfoundland is into a more cold and intemperate place, not to be traded nor frequented at all times, not fortified for securitie of the ships and goods, oft spoiled by pirats or men of warre; the charges great for salt; double manning and double victualling their ships, in regard that the labour is great and the time long, before their lading can be made readie: they carry outwards no commodities nor freight; and after sixe moneths voyage, their returne is made but of fish and Diles.

Incommodities in the Newfoundland trade.

Commodities by having trade with vs.

Contrariwise, by trading with vs at our intended place, the course shall be in a maner as short; into a more temperate and healthfull climat; at all times of the year to be traded; harbours fortified to secure ships and goods; charges abridged of salt, victualling and manning ships double: because lading shall be provided unto their hands at a more easie rate than themselves could make it. They shall carry freight also outward

ward, to make exchange with vs; and so get profit both waies: and then every foure moneths they may make a voyage and returne, of both fish and oiles, and many other commodities of good worth.

These reasons advisedly weighed, shall make our enterprise appeare easie, and the most profitable of the world, for our nation to undertake. The reasons we chiefly relie upon, are these: namely,

1. Those lands which we intend to inhabit, shall minister vnto our people, the subiect and matter of many notable commodities.
2. England shall afford vs people both men, women and children about 10000, which may very happily be spared from hence to work those commodities there.
3. Newfound-land shall minister shipping to carrie away all our commodities, and to bring others vnto vs againe for our supplie.

Now two of these reasons are already effected vnto our hands: that is to say: The place where we shall finde rich commodities, and ships to vent them. It remaineth onely for our parts, to carrie and transport people with their provisions from England, where the miserie and necessitie of manie crye out for such helpe and reliefe.

An easie enterprise, and great reward.

This considered, no nation of Christendome is so fit for this action as England, by reason of our superfluous people (as I may learne them) and of our long domesticall peace. And after that we be once 200 men strong, victualled and fortified, we can not be removed by as many thousands.

The English nation most fit for discoveries.

For besides that, we haue seene both in France and the Low-countries, where 200 men well fortified and victualled, haue kept out the forces both of the French & Spanish kings, even within their owne kingdomes: it shalbe also a matter of great difficulty, to transport an army ouer the Ocean with victuals and munition, and afterwards to abide long siege abroad, against vs fortified within, where the very elements and famine shall fight for vs, though we should lie still and defend onely.

A Treatise touching the planxing

The Saluages
are unable to
defend or
offend.

The Saluages neither in this attempt shall hurt vs, they being simple, naked and unarmed, destitute of edge-toles or weapons; wherby they are vnable either to defend theselues or to offend vs: neither is our intent to prouoke, but to cherish and win them vnto Chzistianitie by faire meanes; yet not to trust them too far, but to prouide against all accidents.

Then to conclude, as we of all other nations are most fit for a discouery and planting in remote places; euen so, vnder the heauens there is no place to be found so conuenient for such a purpose; by reason of the temperature, commodities, apt site for trade, & repaire thither already of so many ships, which in any other vnfrequented countrey, can not be procured in a mans age, nor with expence of halfe a million.

This action
but set on foot,
will goe for-
ward of it
itselfe.

So as the onely difficultie now, is in our first preparation to transport some few people at the beginning; the charges whereof shall be defraied by our first returne of fish and some commodities of Sassafras, Hides, Skinnnes and Furrres, which we shall also haue by trading with the Saluages. The p[ro]fite of which commodities shall incourage our merchants to venter largely in the next. The supplie shall easily and continually be sent by ships, which yearly goe from hence vnto the Newfound-land and vs; and the intercou[rs]e & exchange we shall haue with all nations repairing thither, shall keepe vs with abundance of all things for our necessities and delights. Which reasons, if they had bene foresene of them that planted in the South part of Virginia (which is a place destitute of good harbours, and farre from all trade) no doubt but if they had settled n[earer] vnto this frequented trade in the Newfound-land, they had by this time bene a very flourishing State, and plentifull in all things; who also might then haue made way into the bowels of that large continent, where assuredly we shall discouer verie goodly and rich kingdomes and cities.

Overlight in
choise of a new
habitation.

A matter of
importance
for England.

It may also seeme a matter of great consequence for the good and securitie of England; that out of these Northerly regions we shall be able to furnish this realme of all manner of provisions for our navies; namely, Pitch, Rolen, Cables, Ropes, Spasse, and such like; which shall be made within those her Maiesties owne dominions, by her owne subiects,
and

